The People's Korea

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'We Advocate Peace, Not War, and Assert Negotiations, Not Confrontation,' Says Mr. President

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with Chairman Ali Nasser Mohamed who paid a courtesy call on him on October 8. (KCNA Radiophoto)

By Kim Jong Myong
Special to The People's Korea

President Kim Il Sung on October 8 reiterated his firm commitment to a negotiated settlement of the Korean reunification question by saying, "We consistently advocate peace, not war, and assert negotiations, not confrontation."

The DPRK President said "a burning issue" which awaits settlement in the Eastern Asia at the moment is the Korean question.

"In order to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula and to make a breakthrough in the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, we made a proposal early this year to hold a tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea", said the President.

His remarks came in his banquet speech welcoming the Korean visit by Chairman Ali Nasser Mohamed of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY).

His first official speech after the successful delivery of northern relief goods to south Korean flood victims drew much attention.

In the October 8 banquet speech, the Korean leader stated:

"The question of Korea's peaceful reunification can be settled, after all, by breaking the deadlock in the relations between the DPRK and the United States, between the north and the south Korea and by establishing a confederal state in north and south, through negotiations between the parties which are responsible."

President Kim Il Sung avoided such harsh expressions as "U.S. imperialism" and the "south Korean puppet regime" in his banquet speech. This, many Korean observers note, reflects his willingness to improve relations with Washington and Seoul.

The President, in a series of talks with JSP Chairman Ishibashi Masashi in Pyongyang in mid-September, expressed a strong desire to end the continuing confrontation with the United States and south Korea in a bid to lessen tensions on the volatile Korean Peninsula.

The Oct. 8-11 Korean visit by a party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by Mr. Ali Nasser Mohamed ended with the signing of the treaty of friendship

(Continued on Page 8)

Pyongyang Proposes N-S Economic Talks

By Li Sang Chil
Special to The People's Korea

In its latest move toward opening dialogues between north and south Korea, Pyongyang proposed on Oct. 16 to have a meeting on trade and economic cooperation on Nov. 15 in the truce village of Panmunjom.

According to Japanese press reports reaching here from Seoul, the south Koreans accepted the DPRK proposal.

The first north-south economic talks will take place on Nov. 15 at the truce village of Panmunjom as the DPRK proposed.

The Korean Central News Agency on Oct. 16 said the DPRK vice-Premier Kim Hwan sent a letter to south Korean "deputy prime minister and economic planning minister" Shin Byong Hyong on problems arising in arranging the first economic talks between north and south. (See full text of letter on page 4)

The economic talks would follow the successful transfer of the DPRK relief goods to south Korean flood victims.

Vice-Premier Kim said that the delegations to the economic talks should be made up of officials at the vice-ministerial level and should meet at 10 a.m. Nov. 15 in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

(Continued on Page 8)

Five-point proposal

- **The delegation of both side should be limited to five members each, headed by officials of vice-ministerial rank of the administration council.**
- **The agenda should be decided on the basis of accord between the two side.**
- **The venue of the meeting should be the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.**
- **The meeting should start at 10 a.m. on Nov. 15.**
- **Preparations for the meeting should be made by using the direct telephone link between Pyongyang and Seoul.**

Chongryun Offers to Supply Blankets, School Things for S. Korean Flood Victims; Seoul Rejects Offer

A group of Korean residents in Japan for south Korean flood victims on October 12 made an offer to supply relief goods to south Korean flood victims.

The offer was made in a telegram sent by Chairman Li Gye Baek of the "Council of Koreans in Japan for Relief of South Korean Flood Victims" to Mr. Ryu Chang Sun, President of South Korean Red Cross.

In a telegram, the Chairman of a newly-formed group offered to send 50,000 sheets of blankets and school things by ship.

But the south Korean Red Cross declined the offer of relief goods for flood victims.

Mr. Li Gye Baek, who is also Vice Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), in a statement issued on October 19, said the council is always ready to send relief goods if the south Korean side accept the offer.

Korean-Japanese Fishery Agreement Signed in Pyongyang

A Korean-Japanese private fishery agreement was signed on Oct. 15 in Pyongyang to replace a similar accord that expired in June 1982.

The signing was made by the delegation of the Friendship Association for Promoting Korea-Japan Amity and the Korean East Sea Fishery Cooperative League and the delegation of the Diet-Men's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and the Japan-Korea Fishery Council.

The new agreement is to expire on Dec. 31, 1986.

The old fisheries agreement, first signed in 1978 between the two sides of the parliamentarians league, was to be renewed in 1982, but the DPRK delegation was denied entry into Japan by the Japanese government, leaving the agreement not renewed.

President Kim Il Sung on Sep. 19 in a talk with Mr. Ishibashi, Chairman of JSP who visited Pyongyang, suggested that the private-level fishery agreement which expired long ago might be renewed by having a Japanese delegation visit Pyongyang, instead of a Korean delegation going to Tokyo. As a result of his proposal, the fishery agreement was signed between two sides.

The new agreement, which came after four days of talks in Pyongyang, will become effective from Nov. 1 and run to the end of 1986. The fishing season in Japan begins in November.

The DPRK officials who negotiated the new agreement included Hyon Jun Guk, Chairman of the Friendship Association for Promoting Korea-Japan Amity and Chin Gi Song, vice-Chairman of the Korean East Sea Fishery Cooperative League.

(Continued on Page 8)

We Want Peace, Negotiations

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 8 in honor of the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Ali Nasser Mohamed, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Comrade Chairman Ali Nasser Mohamed, a close friend of ours,

Comrades from Democratic Yemen,

Comrades and friends,

Today, our people were very pleased to meet, with warm feelings of friendship, the party and government delegation of Democratic Yemen led by you, esteemed Comrade Ali Nasser Mohamed.

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of our Party, the Government of our Republic, the Korean people and on my own, to offer a warm welcome to you, Comrade Ali Nasser Mohamed, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and to the members of the friendship mission from Democratic Yemen.

Friendship visits between heads of states are of great significance in deepening mutual trust between countries and peoples and in strengthening their friendship and solidarity.

Comrade Chairman, you paid a visit to our country as chief executive of the Government of Democratic Yemen already in April 1978, and this time you have come to visit our country again as head of state.

This clearly shows that you have feelings of close friendship towards us and that our two peoples are in excellent relations of friendship.

The peoples of Korea and Democratic Yemen are intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms who have knit unbreakable bonds of friendship on the road of struggle against imperialism and for the creation of an independent new life.

The Democratic Yemeni people achieved the independence of their country through an arduous armed struggle and have vigorously advanced on the road of socialist development without vacillation under the unfurled banner of revolution, in spite of difficult conditions of ceaseless imperialist manoeuvres for aggression, subversion and sabotage particularly since the corrective measures were taken in 1969.

Today, Democratic Yemen is a bulwark of struggle against imperialism and for independence in the Arabian Peninsula. It has been making great changes in accomplishing the national democratic revolution and in shaking off underdevelopment and poverty, the legacies of colonialism.

The Korean people are heartily rejoiced at the success achieved by the fraternal Domocratic Yemeni people in carrying out the task of building a new society by bravely overcoming all difficulties under the correct leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by their outstanding leader Comrade Ali Nasser Mohamed.

The Yemen Socialist Party and the Government of Democratic Yemen are striving to reunify Yemen on a peaceful and democratic basis, to achieve a just settlement of the Middle East issue in opposition to imperialism and Israeli Zionists and to ensure durable peace and security in this part of the world.

For a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East issue which involves the danger of a new world war now, it is imperative, first of all, to end the imperialist and Zionist moves of aggression and intervention in this area, to get Israeli aggressors out of all Arab lands including South Lebanon under their occupation and to restore the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and establishment of an independent state and other inalienable, legitimate national rights.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express firm solidarity with the peoples of Palestine, Lebanon, Syria and all other Arab countries in their just struggle to safeguard their national independence and dignity and to restore their lost territories.

A burning issue which awaits settlement in the Eastern Asia at the moment is the Korean question.

In order to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula and to make a breakthrough in the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, we made a proposal early this year to hold a tripartite talk between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

We consistently advocate peace, not war, and assert negotiations, not confrontation.

The question of Korea's peaceful reunification can be settled, after all, by breaking the deadlock in the relations between the DPRK and the United States, between the north and the south of Korea and by establishing a confederal state in north and south, through negotiations between the parties which are responsible.

The party, government and people of Democratic Yemen have always given active support and encouragement to our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

For this I express deep thanks to you Comrade Chairman and the party, government and people of Democratic Yemen.

Esteemed Comrade Chairman,

Our two countries are closely supporting and cooperating with each other from the same position and with the same views not only in bilateral but international relations as well.

Our two countries have a unanimous view also on the problems of establishing a new international economic order and of realizing effective South-South cooperation in particular, the most urgent questions now confronting the non-aligned and developing countries.

Under the present situation where the developed industrial countries in the West are reluctant to establish a new international economic order, I deem it necessary for the non-aligned and developing countries to direct great efforts to effecting South-South cooperation and take concrete measures to realize economic and technical cooperation step by step, beginning with the fields where there are real possibilities.

This will be a shortcut to the gradual and overall expansion and development of South-South cooperation and, further more, to the establishment of a new international economic order.

When the non-aligned and developing countries consolidate their political independence and all advance independently by building their own national economies through successful South-South cooperation, they will be able to prevent a new world war and defend world peace.

We are convinced that we will contribute to promoting the common cause of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries by fully discussing various problems of common concern with Comrade Chairman on this occasion and by ushering in a new epoch in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

I would like to take this pleasant opportunity of meeting you again, Comrade Chairman, my old friend, to propose a toast to the indestructible brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Democratic Yemeni peoples,

To the prosperity and development of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen,

To the solidarity of the peace-loving forces the world over, including the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Chairman Ali Nasser Mohamed,

To the health of all the guests from Democratic Yemen and

To the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

Middle East Peace Depends on Palestinian Self-Determination

Speech of Chairman Ali Nasser Mohamed

Ali Nasser Mohamed, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, made a speech at the banquet arranged on October 8 by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Noting that the development of Pyongyang reflected the greatness of the tremendous socialist successes which the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have already achieved and are achieving under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, he said:

The successes of the friendly Korean people in socialist construction eloquently prove the ample possibility and strength of a people who are fighting for freedom and socialism and, at the same time, confirm that the plots of imperialists and the reactionaries have been frustrated and they cannot call a halt to the onward movement of the people.

We can say that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries have developed through the joint struggle waged by the Democratic Yemeni and Korean peoples against all manner of aggression and intrigues of the imperialists and reactionaries and for progress and socialism.

Expressing pride in and satisfaction over the strengthening and development of friendly relations between Democratic Yemen and democratic Korea, we reassure you that we will continuously develop these relations in the interest of our common revolutionary cause.

Today the international situation is very tense because the world imperialists headed by the U.S. administration pursue the policy of stepping up the arms race and militarisation of outer space, producting, stockpiling and disseminating destructive nuclear weapons and setting up military bases and deploying naval fleets on the continents and oceans, approaches to seas and coasts.

As in Europe, the Korean Peninsula, Caribbean and Central America, tension is being heightened in the Middle East due to the continued aggressive and expansionist policy of the Israeli Zionists with the open backing of the U.S. imperialists, and this area is exposed to danger.

The U.S. imperialists are encouraging Israel's occupation of the Arab land and inspiring and patronising the brutal massacre by Israel which is trampling underfoot the rights of the Palestinian and Lebanese people, and continually violating Arab's legitimate rights.

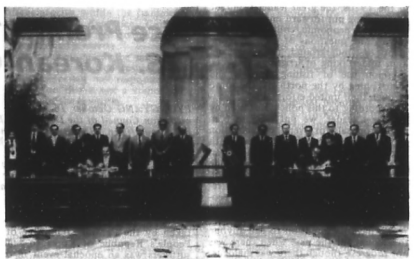
Further, in an attempt to invent a pretext for strengthening their military stationing in the Arab Gulf, Mediterranean and Red Sea they try to directly meddle in the question of these areas

(Continued on page 3)

Korea-Democratic Yemen Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation

Follows the full text of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen signed in Pyongyang on October 11:

Responding to the desire to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, oppose imperialism, colonialism and Zionism, strengthen unity and cooperation with all peace-loving countries of the world, particularly the socialist countries and the non-aligned countries, and actively contribute to the common struggle of mankind for building a prosperous new world free from exploitation and oppression, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have decided to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation and reached the following agreement:



President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Ali Nasser Mohamed signed a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the DPR of Korea and the PDR of Yemen.

Article 1

The high-level contracting parties shall make all efforts to develop the friendly relations between the two countries on the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, reciprocity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Article 2

The high-level contracting parties shall make efforts to continue to develop cooperation and exchange experiences between the two countries in many fields such as science, culture, education, public health, television, radio, press, movie, tourism and sports.

Article 3

The high-level contracting parties shall make efforts to strengthen and develop economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

To this end, the two sides shall develop cooperation in depth in all fields of the national economy and expand cooperation in trade and navigation on the principle of equality and reciprocity.

Article 4

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen shall respect the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall respect the peaceful and constructive foreign policy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for achieving peaceful co-existence among nations of differing social systems, which is an important factor of the development of regional and international cooperation.

Article 5

The high-level contracting parties shall continue to make all efforts to consolidate world peace and security, ease international tensions, maintain the principle of non-use of strength in the international relations, settle the international disputes by peaceful means, terminate all forms of aggression and interference, establish nuclear-free, peace zones everywhere in the world, put an end to arms race and realise universal and complete disarmament involving nuclear weapons.

Article 6

The high-level contracting parties shall see to it that the two countries, both members of the non-aligned movement, tightly adhere to the principle and idea of this movement and actively strive for its strengthening and development.

Article 7

The high-level contracting parties shall cooperate with each other in foreign policies and exchange materials and consult each other on international problems of common concern.

Article 8

The high-level contracting parties shall actively strive to establish a new fair international economic order and strengthen South-South cooperation among the developing countries.

Article 9

The high-level contracting parties shall support the just cause of all peoples of the world for liberation, consolidation of national independence, the independent development of the countries and social progress.

They shall continue their support for a comprehensive and fair solution of the Middle East problem and realization of a fair and durable peace in this region, with the Palestinian people guaranteed the right to return to their homeland and the right to self-determination and the right to build an independent state.

Article 10

The high-level contracting parties officially declare that they would not take part in any military alliance or in any step or action against the other contracting party.

Article 11

The high-level contracting parties declare that the articles of this treaty are not contradictory to the present international accords and are not directed against a third party.

Article 12

The high-level contracting parties shall settle by means of negotiations whatever differences in the interpretation of any article of this treaty and in the course of its execution in the spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and mutual respect.

Article 13

This treaty shall come into force from the day it has undergone the necessary legal procedures and shall remain in force for 20 years. The term of validity of this treaty shall automatically be extended by 5 years each time unless one of the contracting parties declares its intention to repeal it one year before the expiration of its term.

Done in duplicate in Pyongyang on the 11th day of October, 1984, in Korean and Arabic, both texts being equally authentic.

Kim Il Sung
General Secretary
Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Ali Nasser Mohamed
Secretary General
Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party
Chairman
Presidium of the Supreme People's Council
Chairman
Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

(Continued from page 2)

which is acute on a worldwide scale and threaten progressive systems and patriotic forces in Arab and Africa with the Syrian, Democratic Yemeni, Algerian Ethiopian and Palestinian revolutions and the national movement in Lebanon in the van.

We think that peace and security in the Middle East area cannot be realised without a complete recognition of the right of the Palestinian Arab people led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, their sole legitimate representative, to return to the homeland and their right to self-determination and right to found an independent state. And an end must be put to all manner of military existence of the imperialists in this region.

Only the countries in this region bear the responsibility for the preservation of security and stability in this area and safe international navigation in the channel of this region.

Proceeding from this, our country supported the proposal of the Soviet Union for the settlement of the Middle East question.

We think that this proposal is a realistic and practical one for realising peace in this area and guaranteeing all countries in this area including a Palestinian state which must be founded without fail in the future the right to lead a peaceful life.

Our country has opposed the Iraq-Iran war from the outset.

Still now we consider that an end must be put to the war which brought a huge damage to the two neighbouring countries, and the differences be resolved by a peaceful means so that the legitimate rights of Iran and Iraq may be guaranteed. We consider that the two countries should contribute to pooling efforts in the struggle against the common enemy, imperialism and Zionism.

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung,

We have long followed with keen interests the struggle of the Korean people for the building of socialism and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea under your wise leadership.

We support all the constructive proposals put forward by you for guaranteeing the rights of the Korean people to reunify the country without imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

It is a patent fact that the U.S. imperialists are resorting to all sorts of manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of the Korean nation by aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula and oppose the socialist system of democratic Korea.

Reaffirming that our party and people are standing on the side of you in the just and legitimate struggle, we express our belief that the lawful cause of the Korean people will be crowned with victory.

No matter how formidable the U.S. imperialists may be, Korea will certainly be reunified as the breaking dawn cannot be barred.

We are convinced that the entire Korean people will certainly overcome all the difficulties and trials laid on the road to the reunification and progress of the country by the U.S. imperialists and their reactionary stooges as they had checked and frustrated in the past period all sorts of aggressive plots of imperialists and reactionaries trying to infringe upon them.

We will as ever vigorously advance along the road of strengthening internationalist solidarity and militant unity between the liberation forces and progressive forces, socialist forces and peace forces in the world scale.

Pyongyang Urges Early Convocation Of N-S Economic Talks

PYONGYANG October 16 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun today comes out with a commentary titled "North-South Economic Talks Must Be Opened at an Early Date," which reads in full:

Relief Measure First Great Event After Korea's Division

Some time ago, we successfully concluded the delivery of relief goods for the south Korean flood-sufferers amid the concern of the compatriots at home and abroad and the world people.

The delivery of our relief goods recovered the interflow of warm feelings of kinship between the fellow countrymen living separated in the north and the south. It is hailed by the world people today as the first great event ever seen in the history of national division that has continued for nearly 40 years.

We earnestly hoped that this relief measure would not be confined to a mere humanitarian work, but would serve as a turning point in improving the north-south relations which are in a state of freeze, easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country.

Out of this hope and desire, we expressed our stand on October 3 for realizing a wide-range collaboration and exchange between north and south in various fields such as economy, culture, sports and humanitarian work as the first step towards the improvement of north-south relations.

This was a manifestation of our honest and sincere position that the north and the south should pool efforts and put an end to the present north-south relations of confrontation and restore the severed national bonds and that a new chapter of the national history be opened by north-south joint efforts.

This stand of ours not only enjoys support of the entire compatriots who desire peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, but also wins the sympathy of the world peace-loving people.

In this new current of situation, the south Korean side on October 12 sent a letter showing response to our stand for collaboration and exchange between north and south in the economic field.

In the letter addressed to a vice-Premier of the Administration Council of our side, the south Korean side expressed the will to have talks participated by the economic delegates of the north and south authorities and delegates of non-governmental economic organisations for the discussion of the question of north-south economic cooperation and exchange and establish a north-south economic cooperation organisation.

This is a good thing which deserves to be welcomed, we think.

Economic Talks Proposed by Pyongyang Time and Again

It is our consistent stand to develop the national economy in a unified way and, furthermore, promote national unity and the country's peaceful reunification through north-south collaboration and exchange.

From the first days of the division of the country, we put forward proposals time and again for north-south collaboration and exchane in the economic field and have made every effort possible to this end.

When he met Choe Gyu Ha, Li Hu Rak, Chang Gi Yong and other delegates of the south Korean side who came to Pyongyang for high-level political talks in the 1970s, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward important proposals for economic collaboration involving the questions of joint development of underground resources and joint undertaking of irrigation projects, common use of fishing grounds and joint fishing by the north and the south through their united efforts.

According to this policy indicated by the great leader, we put forward concrete proposals for overall collaboration and exchange between north and south in the economic domain and reached an agreement with the south Korean side in principle on this.

But, to our regret, none of our reasonable and realistic proposals of economic collaboration has been carried into practice.

We have no intention to call anyone to account for the past when there was not progress, though there was dialogue, and there was only waste of time and energy without any practice, though there was an agreement. But it is useful to recollect the lesson yesterday for a successful dialogue tomorrow.

Our proposals for economic collaboration were all selfless and laudable initiative for the common prosperity of the nation and the future of a reunified country. They did not contradict the interests of the south Korean side and, therefore, there was nothing difficult in their practice.

Seoul Should Match Words with Deeds

The south Korean side, however, while paying lip-service to economic cooperation and exchange between north and south, evaded, in actuality, even the joint development of iron ore, bent on importing it from other countries.

While saying "Let's begin from easy things!" it refused to carry into practice really easy things such as the common use of fishing grounds. It sought "confrontation accompanied by dialogue" and "competition accompanied by dialogue," groundlessly slandering the other party to the dialogue.

Is it not too clear that one cannot expect a good fruit from such stance of dialogue in which words do not correspond with action and a double game is played?

Today, however, such acts as following in the footsteps of the predecessors who left a disgraceful past are noticed in south Korea.

While talking that efforts should be united, regardless of idea and system, the south Korean authorities are, in actuality, taking the road of inciting antagonism and confrontation, not national unity, and bringing north-south relations to the worst phase.

When our compatriotic relief work for the south Korean flood-sufferers was at its height, the person in highest authority in south Korea committed rude acts in the foreground. He published a "message," a "memorial address," a "policy speech" and a "talk" one after another hurling malicious slanders at us and stimulating the consciousness of confrontation with unheard-of abusive utterances.

They slandered our humanitarian relief work as "a camouflaged peace offensive" and cried that "vigilance should be heightened against the strategem and ulterior intention hidden behind the appeasement policy of the north," openly agitating anti-communist confrontation.

They went the lengths of spreading the rumour of "threat of southward invasion" and taking an "emergency alert" measure throughout south Korea against us when we were transporting relief goods. Then they held "government"-sponsored "anti-communist rallies" everywhere and, as if this were not enough, staged even a large-scale "demonstration of armed forces" and dared cry that they would "destroy" us.

Obviously, the south Korean authorities approach us with a sword hidden in their bosom.

They not only slander us but also ruthlessly suppress and arrest, under the cloak of anti-communism, those students in south Korea who call for students' talks and students' sports exchange between north and south and for democracy, thereby spoiling the atmosphere of north-south dialogue.

While raising an unprecedented row of anti-communist confrontation against us, the south Korean side sent to our side this time a letter proposing economic talks.

This inconsistent act naturally make us doubt its real intentions: Whether it intends to have a dialogue really or to have a quarrel.

And, explaining the background of its sending the letter for economic talks to our side, the south Korean side is talking about "superiority in strength" and "strategy for victory in the war."

This outcry for a showdown of strength when dialogue has not yet begun, makes us more sceptical about the meaning of the letter sent by the south Korean side this time.

The south Korean side should discontinue its insolent acts of stinging a partner of the dialogue to the quick and making it suspicious of the other side, party, while talking about dialogue. This is the unanimous demand of the entire fellow countrymen who wish to nurse

(Continued on page 5)

Vice Premier's Letter to His S. Korean Counterpart

PYONGYANG October 16 (KCNA) – Kim Hwan, vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a letter to Sin Byong Hyon, "Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning" of south Korea, on October 16 on problems arising in arranging the first economic talks between north and south.

Two liaison personnel of our side handed over the letter to the two liaison personnel of the south Korean side at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10 this morning.

The letter says:

As you know, the successful realisation of the compatriotic measure recently taken by the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to send relief goods to the south Korean flood-sufferers was an epochal event in opening a new phase of national unity and relaxation of tension.

This historic event in which our fellow countrymen shared the warm feelings of kinship for the first time in nearly 40 years gave rise to a growing demand at home and abroad that an end be put to the state of severance between north and south and the national ties be restored at the earliest possible date and collaboration and exchange realised in various domains.

I regard your letter as an expression of an affirmative response to this demand.

There is no need to take the trouble of explaining the necessity or usefulness of economic collaboration and exchange between north and south, I think.

This is one of the national tasks which has been posed urgently to our fellow countrymen, who had led a common economic life in the same territory as a homogeneous nation, from the first days of their division in north and south and, accordingly, it is a problem which was placed on the order of the day at the north-south dialogue held long ago.

When the first high-level political talks opened between north and south in the early 1970s, regretted President Kim Il Sung put before the delegates of the south Korean side such important proposals of economic collaboration as joint development of underground resources, joint promotion of irrigation projects, common use of fishing grounds and joint fishing. This fact must be well known to your side, too.

In the later period, too, our side proposed many-sided collaboration and exchange in economic and various other fields and has repeatedly called for paving the way of national reunification by collaboration and unity between north and south.

But, to our regret, these realistic and reasonable proposals of our side have not been realised.

In view of this past, I think it is one step forward for the north and south to proceed toward cooperation in the economic field at least, although allround collaboration and exchange cannot be realised as yet.

It is our stand to achieve reunification through collaboration and unity between north and south under any circumstances and to hold either Red Cross talks or sports talks or economic talks, if they are substantially conducive to it.

Proceeding from this stand, the Government of our Republic has decided to hold economic talks with your side.

Informing you of this decision, I make the following proposal for the first economic talks:

FIRSTLY, the delegation to the talks should consist of five members, its head being a vice-minister level official of the Administration Council.

SECONDLY, the agenda of the talks should be decided upon by agreement between the two sides.

THIRDLY, the venue of the talks should be the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom.

FOURTHLY, the talks should begin at 10 a.m., November 15, 1984.

FIFTHLY, other problems concerning the preparation of the talks should be settled through the north-south direct telephone links now open.

In conclusion I hope you to contact me about problems related to the economic talks in the future, as vice-Premier Choe Yong Rim is in charge of other affairs.

Washington, Seoul Told to Accept Three-Way Talks on Reducing Tensions in Korea

Rodong Sinmun dated Oct. 11 carried a commentator's article on the lapse of nine months since Pyongyang proposed tripartite talks.

A summing-up of events in the past nine months clearly shows that peace on the lips of the United States and south Korean authorities is sham and their lip-service to dialogue, too, is nothing but a camouflage to cover up their policy of showdown of "strength" and war, stresses the article.

Pointing to the fact that the United States is having various arguments with other countries about tripartite talks, while refusing to give an answer to us the initiator of tripartite talks, the article says:

Three-Way Talks Originally Proposed by Washington

In turning its back on tripartite talks and bringing forward "quadruple talks" and "meeting of countries concerned" in an attempt to involve other countries in the Korean question the United States only makes the Korean question more complex, not solving it.

The proposal for tripartite talks is not a new one. In the past, the United States, too, proposed to hold such talks. If it wants to solve the Korean question by means of dialogue and negotiation, it must clarify its stand on this and respond to tripartite talks. This is due from a moral point of view.

According to foreign press reports, the United States turns its back on our proposal because it is "dubious" of our sincerity with regard to talks.

The United States brought forward such arguments that in order to "prove" our sincerity, we should demilitarise the areas along the Military Demarcation Line, hold, before anything else, north-south Red-Cross talks and, in case military exercises are held, inform the other side of them beforehand and let the other side observe them and the like.

It is a self-justified way of thinking to unilaterally shift onto us the responsibility for the fact that matters which should be solved on the principle of reciprocity within the framework of the Military Armistice Commission remain unsolved and to take this as a "yardstick of sincerity."

In no way it can be said that it is reasonable to cavil in Washington at the other's sincerity, not responding to the talks. And this is not a stance for the solutionof the question.

The south Korean side subscribed to tripartite talks when the United States proposed it.

But now it opposes our proposal for tripartite talks and brings forward "North-South talks", clamouring that its own proposal is in accord with the "principle of national self-determination" and our proposal for tripartite talks is "contradictory" to the principle.

As for north-south dialogue, it is not a thing which south Korean authorities advanced for the first time a problem we have long proposed.

In proposing tripartite talks, too, we do not reject North-South dialogue, but make it clear that a dialogue for reunification should be held between north and south after preconditions for independent and peaceful reunification are provided through tripartite talks.

It is no more than an empty talk for south Korean authorities to clamour about "North-South talks" without any realistic guarantee for the relaxation of tensions.

If south Korean authorities are willing to solve all questions through a direct dialogue with us, begin with the work of taking over from the United States the full power to solve all problems independently before proposing bilateral talks.

As for the claim of south Korean authorities that tripartite talks is contradictory to the principle of national self-determination, it is also a ridiculous assertion estranged from reality.

South Korean authorities are dead set against our proposal for tripartite talks because they dislike the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea and oppose even bringing this problem to a meeting. In turning their face away from our proposal for tripartite talks and clamouring about "direct talks between north and south" they seek in the final analysis to allow the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea and keep U.S. forces stationed in south Korea as ever.

The United States refuses to accept our peace proposal because it wants to keep hold on south Korea as its colony and military base and use it as a bridgehead in opposing our Republic and other socialist countries.

The article stresses:

Our people will never tolerate the United States and south Korean authorities making a mockery of the world with the Korean question.

If the U.S. government and south Korean authorities are truly interested in peace in Korea and the reunification, they must correct even now their attitude and respond to our fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks.

Three-Way Talks Offer Supported By 135 Nations and Over 20 Int'l Organisations

Our proposal has evoked widespread repercussions within and without from the first day of its publication thanks to its sincere content and noble objective.

The world's people who value justice and peace and unbiased political and public circles unanimously support our proposal as a realistic one for easing tensions and preserving and consolidating peace in Korea.

More than 20 international organisations and 135 countries have already adopted over 3,000 statements, telegrams and letters supporting our proposal to express solidarity with us and heads of state, leaders of political parties and governments and noted politicians and international organisations are continuing to make public statements and talks in support of our proposal. This eloquently proves the correctness and vitality of our proposal.

Unswering are the will and determination of our people to solve the Korean problem in a peaceful way.

In the future, too, we will do everything possible for this proposal.

We express the belief that the parliaments, governments, political parties and organisations and press circles of all countries of the world and the world's progressive people and peace-loving forces will continue to express firm solidarity so that our peaceful initiative on holding tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question may be realised at an early date.

Urgent Need to Reduce Tensions in Korea

The pressing problem waiting for a solution on the Korean Peninsula is to remote the ever increasing danger of war, ease the tension and provide a firm guarantee for peace.

In order to ease the tensions in Korea it is imperative to turn the armistice into a durable peace, remove the military confrontation between north and south and drastically reduce the armed forces of the two sides.

Our proposal for tripartite talks, the keynote of which is to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea and adopt a non-aggression declaration between north and south, is aimed to realize this demand.

Such internal affairs of the nation as realizing the reunion of fellow countrymen separated in north and south and accelerating the cause of national reunification must be realized through dialogue and negotiation between north and south and have nothing to do with the United States, but the problem of easing tension cannot be settled without the U.S. participation in the talks.

It is clear that it is impossible to expect the peaceful solution of the Korean question without the participation of the United States which has seized all practical powers in south Korea to ease the tension.

(Subtitles are ours ..... Ed.)

(Continued from page 4)

the precious new sprout of national unity which has been brought forth at so long last by our delivery of relief goods.

We hope that the words of the south Korean side in its letter that "north and south Korea should no more persist in antagonism and confrontation" but "pool strength" are not a lie but truth.

If this were truth, economic talks between north and south would be opened at an early date.

If dialogue started between north and south and collaboration and exchange were realised in the economic field, it would be a big advance not only in the unified development of the national economy but also in dispelling the misunderstanding and distrust caused by the state of freeze between north and south, promoting national harmony and unity and accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean side should be guided by the desire of the nation and show sincerity in opening north-south economic talks. **(Subtitles are ours ..... Ed.)**

DCRK Great Reunification Programme Reflecting Desire of Nation: Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun October 12 carried an article on the lapse of four years since President Kim Il Sung set forth a new proposal founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a unified state of confederation, at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The article headlined "Great Reunification Programme Reflecting Desire of Nation" says:

It was an epochal event of momentous significance in the struggle of our people for national reunification that the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The proposal for reunifying the country by founding a confederal state while leaving the present system in north and south as they are is a unique proposal based on the possibility of the co-existence of different social system in a country, a realistic proposal based on a scientific analysis of the actual conditions of the north and south of our divided country and a patriotic and peace-loving proposal reflecting the desire to defend the interests of the nation and peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

Embodied in the proposal for founding a confederal state is the demand of the immortal Juche Idea for defence of the *chajusong* of the nation.

This proposal indicates the most straight path to reunify the country on the basis of the national idea, reunify the country on the basis of the national idea, placing the interests of the nation above anything else.

Reflected in a fair way in this proposal are both the interests of the north and south and fundamental interests of our nation. It brightly points to the road of genuine national concord for the north and south to take part in the state affairs with equal rights and duties, put an end to the history of antagonism and confrontation and live in harmony with each other in a unfied state.

This proposal is a great reunification programme indicating the true path to realise national reunification, the supreme task of the nation, in conformity with the specific conditions of the country and with the desire of the nation and the demand of the era.

Precisely for this reason this proposal has become an inspiring banner accelerating national reunification still now.

If north and south find a common denominator and pool their strength in accordance with the July 4 North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles – independence, peace and great national unity, the cause of national reunification can be accomplished, though there are differences between north and south in ideology, idea and system, the article says, and stresses:

If the United States and south Korea are interested in the peaceful solution of the Korean question, they must immediately respond to our proposal for tripartite talks the basic content of which is the conclusion of a DPRK. U.S. peace agreement, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between north and south.

The DPR of Korea (1980-1982) Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (7)

(Continued from the previous issue)

INDEPENDENT CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

In the above-mentioned speech President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should energetically strive to reach the targets of chemical products and fabrics."

He went on to say:

"By directing great efforts to the chemical industry we must attain the target of seven million tons of chemical fertilizer and extensively increase production of chemical goods including chemical fibres."

To this end" ... we should reconstruct and expand existing chemical factories and set up various new ones that require domestic raw materials. We should also widely introduce new production and technical processes, including carbide production through the oxygen-blowing method, so that we will largely increase the output of chemical fertilizer, fibres, synthetic resin and rubber to ensure an adequate supply of various raw and other materials for the development of agriculture and light industry."

Further he pointed out:

"Great changes should be made for the advancement of light industry. We should make full use of the production capacities of light industry factories and should build many new, modern factories. We should thus reach the production target of 1,500 million metres of fabrics and rapidly improve the production of foodstuffs, items for domestic and cultural use and other consumer goods."

Among the chemical industry bases there is the vinalon factory built on the Ryonghung Plain once overgrown with weeds, which is one of the most brilliant successes achieved after the war.

A movilion factory was set up. Mention should also be made of over 40 up-to-date major production bases and over 100 medium and small enterprises.

The large chemical fibre factory in Sinuiju is notable as it uses reed rich in Korea as raw material.

Another one is the chemical fibre factory in Chongjin which was rebuilt on an expansion basis. The Namhung Youth Chemical Complex turns out urea fertilizer, Orlon and polyethylene.

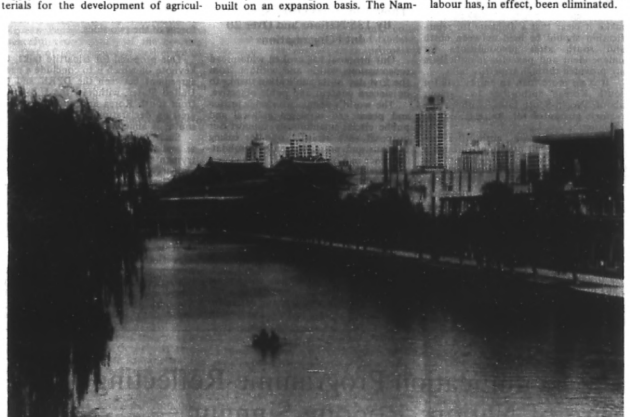
Limited arable land in the country makes it difficult to turn out cotton and other natural fibre. So intensive research is conducted on producing fibre by chemical method. Research in agriculture is also oriented on these lines.

According to the plan the output of fertilizer will reach five million tons by 1984 and the DPRK considerably increase its export.

The Hungnam Fertilizer Complex is a big factory. It turns out nitrogenous fertilizer. It synthesizes ammonia through gasification of anthracite and produces various kinds of nitrogenous fertilizers suitable to the soil and crops of the country.

Importance is attached to the production of phosphorous and microelement fertilizers.

Particularly, automation and remote control are extensively introduced. As a result, heat-affected and harmful labour has, in effect, been eliminated.



The River Potong in Pyongyang

HYDROPOWER GENERATING EQUIPMENT AND HEAVY INDUSTRY

President Kim Il Sung stressed:

"General success in socialist economic construction depends on how to develop the key industries which form the backbone of the national economy. Heavy indsutry, including the electrical, mining and metallurgical industries, should be developed quickly. This is the only way to continue developing the national economy at a fast rate, while consolidating the foundations of the independent socialist national economy and the country's economic might. The rapid development of heavy industry is also indispensable for improving the people's livelihood in a satisfactory manner.

"We should continue to direct great efforts to developing the electrical, mining, metal and cement industries, so that we will certainly attain the production targets of 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals and 20 million tons of cement."

Hydroelectric power stations are "economically very effective and reliable power bases which operate on the rich hydropower resources" of the country.

The grand plan to attain the production target of 100,000 million kwh of electricity by the end of the 1980's is now being carried into execution.

The Supung and Sodusu Power Stations are equipped with remote-control and automation apparatuses. Another power station has been built on the Changjin River.

The projects for building hydropower stations on the Taedong and Chongchon Rivers, at Taechon and Pochon and in Mt. Kumgang are now at the stage of designing or under way.

Heating system is introduced in the whole of Pyongyang by the heat supplied by the thermal power plant feeding on coal. It is planned to further expand the Pyongyang and Pukchang Thermal Power Plants.

Tidal energy is widely tapped. An instance of it can be found in Taean. Other tidal power stations will be built.

In his policy speech President Kim Il Sung said:

"Coal is an important raw material and fuel for our Juche industry.

"We should concentrate on the coal mines in the Anju, Sunchon, Tokchon and northern regions which have large deposits and favourable conditions to develop, and radically increase coal production. In particular, we should reconstruct and expand on modern lines the mines in the Anju district which have unlimited deposits of good-quality coal, so that the annual production of coal will reach 70-100 million tons in future. Meanwhile, we should open many more large coal mines in areas which are highly promising and advantageous for development, and also actively work to open other small and medium ones.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Agreements, Accords between DPRK And Foreign Countries (May 28-June 18)

(Continued from No. 1,212 issue)

May 28

* An agreement on economic and technological cooperation was signed in Aden between The Governments of the DPRK and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

June 15

* A protocol of the 24th Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Scientific and Technical Cooperative Committee of the DPRK and the PRC was signed in Pyongyang.

June 18

* A plan for cultural cooperation between the Governments of the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic for 1984-1985 was signed in Pyongyang.

Foreign dels. to Pyongyang (June 29-July 31)

***June 29**

– A delegation of the Tessin Committee for Support of the Reunification of Korea in Switzerland headed by Dario Ghisletta, Deputy General Secretary of an Autonomous Socialist party of Switzerland and Chairman of its committee,

– An Iranian energy delegation headed by Jamal Modaresi, high-level expert in the Ministry of Energy of Iran

– The Iranian, Japanese, Vietnamese and Czechoslovak teams to the Fourth International Pyongyang Invitational Table Tennis Tournament,

***July 2**

– A delegation of the Ministry of Power and Raw Material Resources of Bulgaria headed by its vice-Minister Radion Dovov,

– A delegation of the Lesotho Juche Idea Study Committee headed by its General Secretary Thabo Michael

– NK delegation of the French Centre for the Study of Korea headed by its President Cabannes Yves,

– A delegation of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo of the Dominican Republic headed by its Rector Fernando Sanches Martines

– Prof. Clemens Andreae, vice-President of Innsbruck University of Austria,

– A delegation of the Study of the Juche Idea of the University of Lucknow, India, headed by Prof. K.C. Srivastava, Director of a faculty of the university,

– Castex Patrick Jean Pierre, Prof. of Paris University No. 1, France,

– Cuban team to the Fourth Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament

***July 5**

– A Foreign Ministry delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by B. Dashcheren, Ambassador in Charge of Special Duty of the Foreign Ministry,

***July 9**

– A Sierra Leonean delegation for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by P.H. Kamara, member of Parliament of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Minister of state in the office of the President,

– Prof. R.S. Mishra, vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University of India,

– A delegation of the National Autonomous University of Mexico headed by Fausto Burgueno Lomeli, Academic Secretary General of its economic investigation institute,

– A Panamanian delegation for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Jaime Jaeumata, Prof. of the University of Panama,

***July 10**

– A delegation of the Nakano Pref. Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Shimotaira Shoichi, Former vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee and Advisor of the Nakano Pref. Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party,

– Shiraishi Itsue, Chief of the Japan White Line Society for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung,

***July 13**

– A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Zambia headed by O.S. Musuka, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,

(Continued on page 7)

Support-Korean Unity Groups Urge Tokyo To Stop Hostility to Pyongyang

– The Third All-Japan Conference to Support the Reunification of Korea –

The Third All-Japan Conference to Support the Reunification of Korea Oct. 8 urged their government to stop its hostility to Pyongyang and endorse the 3-way talks.

The demand was made against a background of a series of spectacular moves afoot in Korea: The delivery of northern relief goods to south Korean flood victims and encouraging signs of the DPRK signing a fishery agreement with Japan and desiring to improve ties with the US and Japan.

The strong demand was contained in the Okinawa Appeal adopted at the 2-day meeting:

It is nearly 40 years since the Korean Peninsula was divided into two against the will of Korean people.

It has given the Korean people a great pain, which grows year by year. There is a mounting danger that the Korean Peninsula will change into a nuclear theater under the nuclear strategy of the Reagan government.

It is evident from the fact that the U.S., Japan and south Korea have repeatedly staged military exercises in Japan and its vicinities in response to the reinforcement of the U.S. base in Okinawa.

We have pointed out that Chon Du Hwan's official visit to Japan would strengthen the U.S., Japan and the south Korean military alliance, and lead Japan to become an anti-communist country, with democracy destroyed.

But the Nakasone government policy toward Korea is intended to encourage Chon's anti-communistic, dictatorial "regime", and the permanent division of Korea.

On the other hand, around the Korean Peninsula, democratic forces have made much progress toward the realization of independent peaceful reunification of Korea.

On the occasion of the DPRK's 3-way talks offer, there rose a new, international move to peace.

The DPRK's relief goods were sent to the south across the DMZ, and attention should be paid to President Kim Il Sung's peace proposal to JSP (Japan Socialist Party) Chairman Ishibashi, and his effort based on the proposal.

Indeed, there has been afoot an increasingly favourable movement for the peaceful settlement of Korean question.

We who support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea hold a national conference in Naha, Okinawa which is a keystone of U.S. nuclear strategy.

We renewed our will to struggle against the U.S.-Japan-south Korea's military alliance and the threat of nuclear war, to support all the Korean people's struggle for the independent peaceful reunification, and to join south Korean people's struggle for democracy, independence, reunification.

We are determined to oppose our country becoming a military superpower.

The present situation urges the Japanese government to change its policy. Now, the Japanese government should give up a hostile policy toward the DPRK.

Fishermen on the coastal area of Japan Sea ardently desire to see a fishery accord signed between Japan and DPRK.

In spite of the Japanese government hostile policy toward DPRK, a fishery agreement is going to be signed thanks to the friendly proposal from President Kim Il Sung.

The first delivery of relief goods by the DPRK Red Cross Society to south Korea provides a good timing for the Japanese government to change its hostility toward Korea, and we appeal as follows: To discontinue the 3-way military buildup of the U.S., Japan and south Korea at once, and change its hostile policy to the DPRK: To restore Mr. Kim Dae Jung's status: Not to hamper realization of 3-way talks, and support its realization: To guarantee the rights of Korean nationals in Japan, in light of its historical background between Japan and Korea: To conduct official exchange with the DPRK: The US troop must withdraw from south Korea with all their nuclear weapons deployed there and U.S. interference in Korea terminated: Not let Asia be a theatre of nuclear war: Establish a nuclear-free-zone in Asian Pacific region. The meeting held in Naha, Okinawa, Japan on Oct. 8-9 was attended by 900-odd representatives from all over Japan (46 prefectures), among participants, there were member of national liaison committee, Mr. Ichikawa, and a vice-Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Mr. Paek Jong Won.

It was under the auspices of the Japan Committee to Support the Independent Reunification of Korea and Okinawa Executive Committee of Japanese People's Movement to Support the Reunification of Korea.

At the conference, Japan Committee Chairman, Mr. Iwai made a speech. He said that Japanese people should understand the Korean people's effort for the independent Korean reunification, and deepen solidarity with Korean people, and denounce the Japanese government's hsotile policy to the DPRK.

Keynote speech was delivered by Secretary General Mr. Wakabayashi. In his speech he demanded that the Japanese government should not hamper realization of 3-way talks, and U.S. withdrawal from south Korea with all its nuclear weapons.

Addressing the conference of Japanese activists, guest speaker Mr. Peak Jong Wong stressed, real Korean-Japanese friendship would come only after the Japanese authorities discontinue heavy dependence on the United States and total association with south Korea.

Another guest speaker Prof. Sakugawa Seiichi of Okinawa University defined the U.S. base on Okinawa as serving to destruct Korean peace and declared, "unless Korea is reunified independently and peacefully, American base will remain on Okinawa."

The Third All-Japan Conference to Support the Reunification of Korea was held in Naha, Okinawa, Japan on Oct. 8.

(Continued from page 6)

– Walter J. Kamba, vice-Chancellor of University of Simbabwe,

– The Cuban Team for the International Junior Friendship Boxing Tournament of Socialist Countries

***July 14**

– A delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru headed by Comrade Alan Garcia, General Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the APRAP and member of the House of Deputies,

***July 16**

– A government machine building industry delegation of the GDR headed by Rudi Georgi, Minister of Machine Tool and Processing Machines,

– Romanian, Hungarian and Czechoslovak Teams for the International Junior Friendship Boxing Tournament of Socialist Countries

***July 17**

– A delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association headed by its managing director Aikawa Riichiro

***July 18**

– A delegation of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China he headed by Yu Lin, vice-Chairman of the Jilin Provincial Advisory Commission of the CPC,

***July 19**

– A delegation of the State Ocean Bureau of China headed by its director Luo Yuru,

– A Soviet Team to the International Junior Friendship Boxing Tournament of Socialist Countries

***July 20**

– A scholars delegation of Okinawa University, Japan, headed by Prof. Sakugawa Seiichi, resercher of the International Institute of the Juche Idea,

– Younes Ziadeh, Jordanian delegate for the study of the Juche idea,

– M.Y. Wazirzada, represidentative of the office of the Asia and Pacific Region of the International Civil Aviation Organisation,

***July 22**

– A party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo) and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique,

***July 23**

– A delegation of the Soviet paper "Izvestia" headed by V.G. Letov, political analyst of the paper,

– A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Orekhov Cotton Combine headed by Secretary of its party committee V.I. Zhurina,

***July 24**

– A delegation of the Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its secretary V.V. Zorin,

– A delegation of the Secretariat for General Services of Libya headed by Masaud Elbaruni, Chairman of the Libyan Mobilisation Committee for Social Affairs and Advisor of the Secretariat for General Services of the National People's Committee,

– A delegation of the Society of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Wahizuka Taujo, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Oita Pref. Teachers Union of Japan,

– A delegation of Vacharaphol, member of the Thai Royal Parliament, Director of newspaper "Thairath" and Chairman of Thairath newspaper foundation,

***July 27**

– Michel Lanthonie, Secretary General of the International Union of Architects,

– Gabriel Evaristo Mepoka, Director of the Information Department of the Central African Rakio,

– A scholars' delegation of India for the study of the Juche Idea headed by D.N. Pathak, Chief Prof. of Peace Research at Gujarat Vidyapith University of India,

– The delegation for the study of the Juche Idea of the Zimbabwean University headed by Dr. C.E.M. Chikombah, Dean of Education of University of Zimbabwe,

– M.S.U. Sarker, Chairman of Dhaka North District Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy,

***July 30**

– Delegation of the Soviet Journalist Union by Kharlamov, Secretary of its leadership and Editor-in-Chief of the Soviet paper "Selskaya Zhizn",

***July 31**

– A delegation of the Naganō, Japan, Prefectural People's Council Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Hagiwara Masaharu, Deputy Chief of its secretariat,

– A Sumiyoshi, Osaka, Boya and Girls Chorus of the Japan-Korea Music and Art Exchange Association headed by its chairman Ogasahara Mitsuko,

(To be continued)

Shultz, Weinberger Allegedly Involved in Bechtel over S. Korean N-Reactor

(4)

(Continued from the No. 1,212 issue of The People's Korea)

At that point in the proceedings, the informant has told the FBI, either he or another Bechtel staffer would take a check to the Seoul branch of the Bank of America, cash it and carry the proceeds to Cho, who would be waiting in the Bechtel office. Cho would stuff the cash in an envelope, hand the envelope to a driver and order it delivered to an official somewhere in Seoul. The informant told us that this happened perhaps once a week. Someone from Bechtel had to go, he said, because "when the Koreans went down they always came back with small bills" and Cho wanted large ones. One of Cho's most strategic payoffs is described in an affidavit given to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service by Kang Ki Won, one of the drivers who delivered the cash. In this affidavit, Kang testifies that on several occasions he delivered large sums of money from Cho to Shin Ki Joe, a vice president of Korea Nuclear Engineering Company, a subsidiary of KECO. One envelope, he recalls, contained two million won (about $4,000).

In the course of our investigation we interviewed a retired American intelligence officer who had been stationed in Korea for most of his career. He refused to discuss classified matters, but agreed to talk generally about U.S.-Korean business and political relations. Although he was not familiar with Cho or Bechtel's activities in Korea, he did not seem surprised at our discoveries.

"There's a Korean word for the payoffs: ttok-kap," he said. "It means ricecake money. It goes on all the time." The construction industry, he added, was one of the worst offenders. Corruption was so rampant, in fact, that "the Korean Central Intelligence Agency formed a special division to police it."

Bribery of public officials is illegal in Korea and the law forbidding it is occasionally enforced. "No one wants to go to jail," said the intelligence officer. "So they hire some peon who wants fast money to do this kind of work." Consultants like Cho, he explained, are called "cut-outs" because their contracts are written in such a way that if a legal problem arises, they can easily be "cut out" or abandoned. Cho's contract is illustrative."All of Consultant's activities will be at its own risk," it reads, "As an independent contractor, Consultant will be solely responsible for determining the means and methods for performing [his] services."

Thanks to Y.S. Cho, on May 1, 1978, Bechtel won its first Korean nuclear construction contract--for units 5 and 6. With work underway it was now time for Bechtel to focus on winning the engineering contracts for units 7 and 8, which, like 5 and 6, would also be jointly put up for bid. Executives at Taihan had learned that the Ministry of Energy Resources (MER) was planning to recommend granting this contract to Ebasco. Early in 1979, Cho met with Taihan executives to ask them to help Bechtel make its case to MER.

Taihan's President Moon was upset with this request because he felt that Bechtel had not lived up to its promise to include Taihan in earlier projects. (As far as he knew, Cho had been working for him, not for Bechtel. Taihan at the time was paying Cho about $70,000 a year. According to Moon, Cho had told him that he was not being paid by Bechtel but was merely doing a favor for his old friend Harold Wilson.)

Cho conveyed Moon's complaint to Bechtel and shortly thereafter, on May 17, 1979, a new memorandum of agreement was signed between Taihan and Bechtel. Moon seemed satisfied and the way was cleared for Bechtel to obtain work on units 7 and 8. According to two Bechtel employees, Bechtel was granted a one-day delay in submitting final bids for these units, and apparently the company was able to read the bids of its competitor Ebasco 24 hours before submitting its own. Employees then at Ebasco are certain that their original bid was lower than Bechtel's.

As time went on, Taihan executives discovered more about the duplicitous behavior of the man they believed to be their agent, Y.S. Cho. In frustration, President Moon and Taihan director Sohn Tae Yom sought out someone else in Bechtel who spoke Korean. In the Seoul office they found Daniel Charbonneau, an employee who agreed to translate a white paper they wanted to give to Harry Reinsch. This paper, which was formally presented by Moon and Sohn to Reinsch on September 20, 1980, detailed the questionable activities of Cho. It revealed that he was lying to Taihan by claiming that he did not work for Bechtel. Moon and Sohn further informed Reinsch that they were paying Cho enormous retainers and that Cho was also borrowing from Taihan to purchase shares in AMTAI, their joint project. Moon and Sohn also stated that Cho had told them that Bechtel chairman Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr., was not favorably impressed with Taihan's personnel or capabilities. For 30 million won (about $62,000), Cho had said, "the matter could be fixed." Taihan gave it to him "but we do not know to this day what happened to the money," reported Moon and Sohn. "Why," the Korean executives pleaded, "does a big company like Bechtel need a person like this?"

In the meantime, word reached Bechtel that Korean customs authorities were investigating Cho. According to the FBI's informant in Seoul, when Harry Reinsch learned that Cho was in trouble, he dispatched a Bechtel employee to help him, as quickly as possible, document the large outlays of cash that Bechtel had given him, "no questions asked," over the preceding three years. According to the informant, the employee brought over Korean receipts from California--"it was obvious that they were fakes, they were forgeries"--including one $18,000 membership fee in a private Korean golf club.

Evidently the Korean authorities were not impressed, nor did customs officials believe Cho's explanation for the whereabouts of the refrigerators, golf clubs and television sets that had passed through his house. With the assistance of Bechtel staffers, Cho managed to borrow these items back in order to show Korean officials that he had purchased them for himself.

As Cho mired himself in controversy Bechtel's officers in Korea began to distance themselves from him. Assistant project manager Eugene Nelsen even went so far as to issue an order that Cho's name should never be used in the office: "He is to be referred to only as 'our pal.'"

(To be continued)

Yemen

(Continued from Page 1)

and cooperation between the DPRK and the PDRY and an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. **(See Full Text of Treaty on Page 3)**

The delegation was invited by President Kim Il Sung.

The two leaders shared the view on a settlement of the Middle East question in their banquet speeches. **(See Page 2)**

"For a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East issue which involves the danger of a new world war now, it is imperative, first of all, to end the imperialist and Zionist moves of aggression and intervention in this area, to get Israeli aggressors out of all Arab lands including south Lebanon under their occupation and to restore the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and establishment of an independent state and other inalienable, legitimate national rights," said the DPRK Chief Executive.

Charging the Israeli Zionists with continuing "aggressive and expansionist policy" in the Middle East "with the open backing of the U.S. imperialists," Mr. Ali Nasser Mohamed stated "We think that peace and security in the Middle East area cannot be realized without a complete recognition of the right of the Palestinian Arab people led by the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, to return to the homeland and their right to self-determination and right to found an independent state. And an end must be put to all manner of military existence of the imperialists in this region."

Mr. Ali Nasser Mohamed serves as Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY.

The banquet was thrown by President Kim Il Sung on the evening of October 8 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the delegation.

The DPRK President urged the nonaligned and developing countries to direct great efforts to effecting South-South cooperation and take concrete measures to realize economic and technical cooperation step by step, beginning with the fields where there are real possibilities.

"This," he said, "will be a shortcut to the gradual and overall expansion and development of South-South cooperation, and furthermore, to the establishment of a new international economic order."

President Kim Il Sung is the principal advocate of South-South cooperation and a new international economic order.

Chairman Ali Nasser Mohamed expressed his support for a series of reunification proposals put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government.

President Kim Il Sung was awarded "October 11" Order, the supreme order of the PDRY, on Oct. 11. An awarding ceremony was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

The Chairman was awarded an order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Oct. 11 and presented a statute of anti-imperialist fighter on Oct. 8.

Fishery Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

Tani Yoichi, a member of the House of Representatives and head of the Japanese negotiating team, said in a telephone interview with Kyodo on Oct. 14 that the agreement was essentially the same as the previous accord.

This would mean that Japanese fishermen would not have to pay fees to operate within the DPRK's waters in the sea of Japan.

Tani also said that officials of Japanese and the DPRK fishery organizations have agreed to set up a joint committee to monitor Japanese fishing operations within the DPRK's 200-mile economic zone, which is rich in such marine resources as squid and mackerel.

The just-concluded bilateral private fishery agreement also will pave the way for establishing joint fisheries ventures between the two countries, according to a report of Kyodo on Oct. 16.

Tani Yoichi and Hasegawa Iwao, President of the Japan-Korea Fishery Council, said that the DPRK apparently attached importance to its calls for the establishment of joint ventures as a step in improving overall bilateral relations.

The DPRK recently adopted a law providing for joint ventures with foreign countries.

N-S Economic Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

"In the later period, too, our side proposed many-sided collaboration and exchange in economic and various other fields and has repeatedly called for paving the way of national reunification by collaboration and unity between north and south. But, to our regret, these realistic and reasonable proposals of our side have not been realized. In view of this past, I think it is one step forward for the north and south to proceed toward cooperation in the economic field at least, although all-round collaboration and exchange cannot be realized as yet." the letter said.

Rodong Sinmun on the same day made a commentary titled "North-South Economic Talks Must Be Opened at an Early Date". **(See the full text on page 4)**

It said: "We expressed our stand on October 3 for realizing a wide-range collaboration and exchange between north and south in various field such as economy, culture, sports and humanitarian work as the first step towards the improvement of north-south relations. . . . It is our consistent stand to develop the national unity and the country's peaceful reunification through north-south collaboration and exchange."

On Oct. 3, Son Song Pil, Chairman of the DPRK Red Cross, issued a statement in connection with the delivery of the relief goods for south Korean flood victims and proposed to the south Koreans to hold contact and dialogue in the economic field, for example, a joint development of resources and realization of cooperation and exchange.

Following the DPRK gambit, south Korea responded by expressing a desire on Oct. 13 that an economic meeting be held between south and north Korean officials and businessmen to explore means of introducing economic exchanges and cooperation.

North-south economic cooperation and interchange and the development of an independent national economy; for instance, joint ventures and common markets are contained in the 10-point policy platform of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was put forward by the DPRK President at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in Pyongyang on Oct. 10-14, 1980.

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